THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND SEGAR

MANUFACTURER.

No. 33 Hand street, Pittsburgh, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms—

Scotch and Rappee Snuff;

Box Tobacco, 2 and 8 lumps to the pound;
Ladies' Twist do 8 and 9 rolls do
Span Plug do 2, 3, 5, and 6 rolls do
Virginia Twist do 5, 8, and 13 twists do
Cavendish do 1 do do
Spanish and half Spanish Cigars;
Melee and American do

☞All the above articles are warranted to be of the first quality. February 17, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER.
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

Piano Forte Instruction

MISS CRUMPTON proposes giving lessons upon the Piano Forte, to a limited number of young ladies, and hopes, by constant and unremitting attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Application to be made at Miss Crumpton's residence, No. 132 Penn street, above Hand street, where terms, &c. will be made known.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—3m

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No. 162 Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK.

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per ct.
Chambersburgh Bk.	1	Muskingum Bank	1½
Virginia paper, gen.	1	Bank of Geauga	2
New York city	1 to 2	Urbana Bk.	3
New York Country	2	Dayton	2
New Jersey, gen.	1½ to 2	Scioto	3
Notes of the New England Banks	2	Michigan paper	3
South Carolina	3	Canada	4
Maryland Banks,	½ to 2	North Carolina	4
Delaware Banks	½ to 1	Georgia	4
Natchez	5	Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5
New Orleans,	5	Cohen's Bank,	1
Pennsylvania, gen.	¼	Ohio, generally,	½ to 2
Greensburgh,	25		
Wilksbarre Bank	1½		

Every description of Gold purchased at the highest premiums, by

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

April 6, 1832.

To Paper Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers take this opportunity to acquaint Manufacturers of Paper, that they are now prepared to execute orders for Paper Machines of every description upon the most approved plans. Also, *Drying and Cutting Machines*, all of which will be warranted equal in all respects to any similar machines in the United States.—Persons about to erect Paper Mills, will not incur any additional expense in purchasing the Drying Machine, as the cost of same is less than the expense of building Drying Lofts and their fixtures. The above Machines were first introduced into this country by the subscriber, Charles M. Pickering, who has built and put into operation most of the Machines now in use. Amongst others, the following Manufacturers, in the United States, are referred to for his character and ability to perform his engagements.

C. M. PICKERING & CO.
112, Beekman st. } New York
109, Water st. }

References—
Wm. Parker, Esq. Boston, Mass.
A. C. & W. Curtis, Newton, "
Amos Hubbard, Esq. Norwich, Conn.
Henry Hudson, Esq. Hartford, "
Joseph Kingsland, Esq. Belleville, N. J.
Morris & Burritt, New York City.
J. & S. Campbell, "

April 6, 1832.—2aw3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

FOR RENT.

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead: and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

40 HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
100 bbls. LOAF SUGAR;
20 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
250 bbls. Fresh MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2, & 3;
100 bags COFFEE;

For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Feb. 17—tf Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,

PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully manufactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. Molasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 Mackerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. Manufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes Melee Cigars.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.

May 4—tf

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty, containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

May 8, 1832.—4t

DOCTOR WARE,

SURGEON DENTIST, has removed to No. 44 Fourth street, in the Office formerly occupied by James S. Craft, Esq., two doors west of Market street. May 11.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin.)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*

July 26, 1831.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

EXCHANGE.

NOTES of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, at Cleaveland, are received at this office at 2 per cent.; Geauga, 2; Muskingum, 1½; New York, generally, 1½2 per cent.

Wanted, Gold of every description.

GEORGE A. COOK,
No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 17.

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodating terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation: on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers,

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th March, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS*. He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.

Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN,

Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to

Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh,
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.

March 27, 1832.—6m.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 20, 1830.—tf.

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD: at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,

NUMBER 84 WOOD STREET,

Corner of Diamond Alley.

JOHN H. BROWN & CO.

ARE now opening a well selected and general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Purchased for Cash, in the New York and Philadelphia Markets, which they offer by the piece of package, at a small advance.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1832.—tf

DENTISTRY.

DOCTOR WARE very respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has taken the office lately occupied by Jas. S. Craft, Esq., No. 44 Fourth street, where he holds himself in readiness, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M., to perform all operations connected with Scientific Surgical Dentistry.

Doct. W. politely solicits a share of public patronage. All work done to the entire satisfaction of the patient, or no charges made. The worst cases of diseased gums cured; loose teeth, in adults made firm, where they have become so from an unhealthy state of the gums.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Dentrifice, warranted to prevent tartar collecting on the teeth, and a preserver of the gums from disease, at No. 12 Fifth street. ☞If required, Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

Pittsburgh, March 2.—3mo.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation: and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE.

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

D. & J. KING

Are now opening, at No. 92 Market street,

A FRESH assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS: among which are Ingrain and Venitian Carpeting, and Hearth Rugs: *Leghorn Hats and Bonnets: English and Fancy Dunstables: Ladies and Misses' Gimp Bonnets, and Traveling Baskets.*

Also, a variety of BLUE, BLACK, DRAB, NEW ADELAIDE, and other *BROAD CLOTHS. Summer Cloths; Merino* and other *Cassimeres*, suited for the present and approaching season, which they offer to sell, Wholesale or Retail, on the *most reasonable terms.* Pittsburgh, March, 1832.—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guaranteed.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1829.—tf.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

FOR SALE.

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK.

Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.

March 16—tf.

POETRY.

THE SHIP IS OFF.—BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

Fare thee well! the ship is ready,
And the breeze is fresh and steady;
Hands are fast the anchor weighing;
High in the air the streamers playing—
Spread the sails—the waves are swelling,
Proudly round thy buoyant dwelling.
Fare thee well! and when at sea,
Think of those who sigh for thee.

When from the land and home receding,
And from hearts that ache to bleeding,
Think of those behind who love thee,
While the sun is bright above thee;
Then, as down to ocean glancing,
With the waves his rays are dancing,
Think how long the night will be
To eyes that weep for thee.

When the lonely night watch keeping,
And below thee still and sleeping—
As the needle points the quarter
O'er the wide and trackless water,
Let the vigils ever find thee,
Mindful of the friend behind thee!
Let thy bosom's magnet be
Turned to those who wake for thee.

When, with slow and gentle motion,
Heaves the bosom of the ocean—
While in peace thy bark is riding,
And the silver moon is gliding
O'er the sky in tranquil splendor,
Where the shining hosts attend her;
Let the brightest visions be,
Country, home, and friends, to thee!

When the tempest hovers o'er thee,
Danger, wreck and death before thee,
While the sword of fire is gleaming,
Wild the winds, the torrent streaming,
Then, a pious suppliant bending,
Let thy thoughts to heaven ascending
Reach the mercy seat, to be
Met by prayers that rise for thee!

UNITED STATES' BANK.

In the House of Representatives, Friday, May 11.

Mr. M'Duffie, from the Select Committee appointed to examine the books and proceedings of the Bank of the United States, submitted the following as the views of the minority of the said committee.

The minority of the committee, appointed to examine the books and proceedings of the Bank of the United States, dissenting from the report of the majority, beg leave to present the grounds of their dissent, for the consideration of the House.

The majority of the committee have submitted, without expressing any decided opinion on them, six cases which they allege to have become subjects of imputation against the bank, touching the violation of its charter.

The first of these cases relates to usurious loans, and occurred as far back as 1822, during the presidency of Mr. Cheves. The Branch Bank of Lexington had received a large amount of the notes of the Bank of Kentucky, a portion of them as Government deposites. These notes were considerably depreciated. The branch having declined issuing any of its own notes, in obedience to orders of the mother bank, an individual applied for a loan of these depreciated bank notes, alleging that he wanted them to pay a debt, and that they would answer his purpose as well as any other bills. The loan was granted. The Bank of Kentucky was, at the time, regularly paying to the branch, interest on these notes, and finally redeemed all that remained, a few months after the loan in question. It thus appears, that these bills were as good as cash to the bank, and the borrower alleged that they were of equal value to him. It is difficult to conceive any solid ground for considering this a case of usury. It would be as reasonable to say, that it would have been usury, for the Bank of Kentucky itself, to make a loan of its own depreciated notes. The utmost fairness was exhibited by the branch bank, in this transaction; the loan was made with reluctance after repeated applications, and yet the directors of the mother bank, many years afterwards, and since Mr. Biddle has been at the head of the institution, refunded to the borrower of the Kentucky notes, the full amount of the difference between their nominal and their real value, at the time of the loan, with interest. This has been done in another similar case, so that, in the only two cases which have been brought to the view of the directors at Philadelphia, for the purpose of having the amount of the depreciation refunded, the application has been granted with a promptness and liberality highly creditable to the institution.

The minority of the committee will barely remark, upon these transactions, that being free from all imputation of intentional usury, and never having been sanctioned by the directors of the mother bank, but, on the contrary, corrected, they cannot furnish the slightest ground for alleging that the charter has been violated.

The second ground of imputation, noticed by the majority of the committee, is, 'the issuing of branch orders as circulation.'

On this point, the minority deem it sufficient to remark, that a branch order is nothing more nor less than a draft or bill of exchange drawn by a branch upon the mother bank; and that the charter expressly authorizes, as one of the primary operations of the bank, the buying and selling of bills of exchange. If the bank has a right to issue these drafts at all, it cannot, surely, be made a ground of just complaint against it, that they are used as circulation. That is exclusively the affair of the community. The bank cannot be justly made responsible for the use which the public may choose to make of these drafts. It is the high credit of the bank that gives the character of circulation to this paper: and it is the voluntary act of the community receiving it as such.

In fact, there is no part of the bank circulation which has been so beneficial to the public. It has, in practice, furnished the southern and western states with the means of effecting their exchanges with the north, without any expense whatever.

It may be well doubted, however, whether an extensive and permanent issue of these drafts might not prove very inconvenient to the bank itself, in a certain state of the domestic exchanges, and it would be therefore a judicious measure, to supersede the necessity in which these drafts originated, by authorising other officers than the president and cashier of the mother bank to sign notes for circulation.

The third ground of imputation, as relates to the violation of the charter, is, "the selling of coin, particularly American coin.

The minority would respectfully suggest, that the majority have entirely overlooked the nature and essential purposes of the bank. It may be well defined to be "an institution established for the purpose of dealing in money." Now money is a current coin, yet a committee of Congress very gravely bring it forward as a charge, touching the violation of its charter, too, that it has been guilty of dealing in current coins, and, particularly, American coins, the very end for which it was erected.

As relates to dealing in current coin, the right to do so is involved in the right of lending money and of receiving it back. The right to deal in bullion is expressly granted in the charter, because bullion is not current coin, and, of course, the right to deal in it is not necessarily involved in the right of carrying on banking operations.

The fourth ground of imputation is "the sale of stock, obtained from the Government under special acts of Congress."

This charge is, if possible, more extraordinary than the last. If the acts of Congress, which expressly authorised the bank to subscribe for Government stock, had any meaning at all, they certainly meant to authorise the bank to acquire the right of property in the stock for which it was authorised to subscribe. The right to sell this stock at pleasure, is of the very essence of the right of property, and is as clearly conveyed to the corporation by the act authorizing a subscription, as the right to receive the interest.

The *right* to sell, therefore, is indisputable.

But the majority of the committee seem to suppose that the policy which forbids the bank to speculate in stocks, with its immense resources, by which the price might be 'raised and depressed at pleasure,' equally forbade the bank to sell the stock for which it had subscribed by the express authority of Government. Now it is apparent, that the evil of dealing in stocks, by such an institution, can exist only in cases of *buying and selling stocks at the pleasure of the bank*. To raise and depress prices, the bank must have the right, both to buy and sell alternately, as may suit its purposes of speculation. But it never has pretended to claim, much less to exercise, the right of buying Government stocks, except under the express authority of Congress, and by an express stipulation with the Treasury Department. And after it has obtained a large amount of Government stocks in this mode, it is difficult to conceive how it could *raise* the price of these stocks by coming into the market as a *seller*, or how it could promote the purposes of a stock-jobbing speculation, by *depressing* the price, the only effect which could result from offering them for sale. When these stocks were sold in 1825, there was an extraordinary pressure upon the money market of the whole commercial world. They constituted the very resources which the bank most required in such an emergency; and it is now matter of history, that it was partly by the wise, judicious, and timely use of this resource, that the Bank of the United States averted from this country the calamity of a general failure of the banks and a widely extended scene of commercial bankruptcy.

The majority of the committee seem to regard it as a matter of complaint, that the Government permitted the bank to subscribe for these stocks, in preference to individuals. If this is, indeed, a just cause of complaint, it should be made against the Government, and not against the bank. When Congress expressly authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain a loan from the bank, and the Secretary stipulates the terms of that loan; it is impossible to conceive how any blame can be imputed to the bank, if it faithfully performs its engagements.

The fifth ground of imputation presented in the report of the majority is, "making donations for roads, canals, and other objects."

In two instances, the directors subscribed small sums to certain internal improvements in the vicinity of the real estate of the bank. This they did in the exercise of their proprietary right, and with a view to the improvement of the value of their property. For this exercise of power, they are responsible to the stockholders alone: and the question is whether they have or have not made a proper application of the funds of the corporation, with a view to the promotion of its interest? To what extent the value of the real estate of the bank has been increased, by the internal improvements in question, has not been ascertained; but it may be well supposed that it exceeds the sum appropriated by the directors to aid in the construction of these improvements.

The other "donations" to which the report refers, consist of small sums contributed to fire insurance companies, for the safety of the bank property, and against which it is not pretended that any objection can be fairly raised.

The last ground of imputation, as touching the violation of the charter, is, "building houses to rent or sell, and erecting other structures in aid of that object."

The bank is expressly authorized to purchase real estate, which has been mortgaged to secure debts previously contracted, and also such as may be sold under judgments and executions in its own favor. In the exercise of this right, the debtors of the bank are as much interested as the bank itself. For it must be apparent, that if the bank were not permitted to bid at these sales, the property of its debtors would be frequently sacrificed at a sum greatly below its value. It has been only for the purpose of saving itself from loss, and the property of its debtors from being thus sacrificed, that the bank has ever purchased any real estate, except what has been necessary for its banking houses. There is no description of property which a banking institution is so unwilling to own as real estate. Such an institution is entirely unsuited to the management of such property, as much so as a farmer would be to manage the discounts of a bank.

Owing to the extensive failures of the persons indebted to the bank in the western country, prior to 1819, the directors were unavoidably compelled to take a very large quantity of real estate, as the only means of avoiding still greater losses than they have actually sustained. They have disposed of this estate as rapidly as they could, consistently with the interests of the institution. On a portion of it they have erected improvements, to prepare it for sale, and by means of which they will save the stockholders from a great portion of the loss which would have otherwise occurred, and, will recover a large amount of the debts which were some years ago set down as desperate. If, for this course of conduct, the directors were rendered obnoxious to censure, then will they be condemned for the very faithfulness of their stewardship. It is too obvious to require, or to justify the use of argument, that the right of the bank is inseparably connected with the right to purchase—to hold, or to own it. On this subject, the House is referred to the exposition of the President, marked A.

The next subject to which the report of the majority adverts, is the loan to James Watson Webb & Co. It is proper to remark, in the first place, that the only sums ever loaned to this copartnership, were the sums of twenty, and of fifteen thousand dollars, the former in August and the latter in December, 1831. It is also proper to remark, that the first sum was reduced to eighteen thousand dollars, at the maturity of the note given for it; and that the latter sum was entirely paid off in March last, by Mr. Webb; and, as he expressly states on oath, without being requested by the bank to do so. The whole amount of the accommodations ever obtained from the bank, by Messrs. Webb and Noah, was $35,000; and the whole amount now due by them, is $18,000.

The grounds and securities upon which these accommodations were granted, will now be stated. Mr. Webb produced to the directors a full statement of the affairs of the copartnership, setting forth the value of their property, and the annual income derived from their paper. From this statement, which was authenticated by the oath of their book-keepers, it appeared that the net annual income of the paper, from the advertisements and subscriptions, was $25,750, after deducting ten per cent. for bad debts, and defraying all the expenses of their establishment. Upon the whole it appeared that this was one of the most profitable, as it is certainly the largest commercial newspaper in the Union, with an immense advertising patronage, and a large and rapidly increasing subscription list.

With these exhibits, Mr. Webb produced the letter of Mr. Walter Bowne, Mayor of the city of New York, and formerly a director of the Bank of the United States, a man of wealth and high character, enclosing the application for the loan, and stating that "he did so with pleasure, and saw no reason against this being treated as a *fair business transaction*." Several of the directors as well as the president of the bank, were examined on oath, in relation to this transaction, and as the clearest mode of exhibiting its true character to the House, extracts from these examinations will be given.

The following is the testimony of Mr. Biddle relative to these loans.

Ques.—'Did you consider the loans made to James Watson Webb & Co. fair business transactions, such as you could not refuse without subjecting the bank to the imputation of indulging political partiality? State fully the views and considerations on which you voted in favor of those loans?'

Ans.—'I certainly considered them as fair business transactions, or I should not have consented to them. At the request of the Committee I will explain the reasons of that opinion.

'If in making loans every transaction was perfectly safe, and every borrower perfectly good, banking would be an easy office; but as men generally borrow to employ the funds, in some profitable pursuit, subject, of course, to vicissitudes, all that can be expected in making loans is a fair and reasonable caution as to the situation and prospects of the borrower. Tried by these, the only tests, I think the loans in question are unexceptionable. The first was done by a board of directors, consisting, besides the presiding officer, of six gentlemen, Mr. Lippincott, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Bohlen, Mr. Neff, Mr. Platt, and Mr. Willing, merchants and men of business, with no partialities towards the applicants, with whom none of them had the least acquaintance. The grounds of their judgments may be thus stated. In making ordinary loans, the board judge by the general standing of parties without any examination of their affairs. But in this case the parties began by an exposition of their whole situation. This was forwarded by Walter Bowne, Esq., Mayor of the City of New York, where the applicants resided, who, in addition to his being personally known and respected by all the members, had been one of the oldest directors of the Bank of the United States, and for many years sat at the board around which the directors were then assembled. In this letter he says, 'I cheerfully forward the papers and I see no reason against this application being treated as a fair business transaction.' He does not expressly say it ought to be granted, because he transmits at the same time some of the materials on which the directors were to form their own judgment, to which others were added by Mr. Webb. But when an old director of the bank, forwards 'cheerfully' an application to his ancient colleagues, which he says should be treated as 'a fair business transaction,' it implies certainly no responsibility—but it may be well regarded as a declaration, that were he still a member of the board, he would sanction it. Under these auspices the board proceeded to consider it.

One of the parties had been appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, to a confidential and lucrative post under the Government; the other had already invested $33,000 in the paper, and his father-in-law, Mr. Stewart, whose letter accompanied the application, was known to be a wealthy man. Both were considered men of talents and peculiar aptitude for the business in which they were engaged. Then what was that business?

It was the conducting of the largest newspaper in the country, requiring, of course, considerable means, and giving employment to a great mass of active industry. Its situation was represented to be this:

Mr. Webb declared that there were then	
3300 daily subscribers at $10,	$33,000
2300 others at an average of $4 50,	10,350
275 yearly advertisers at $30.	8,250
310 days advertising, at $55 per day,	17,050
Making	68,650
Deducting from this, 10 per cent. on the daily subscriptions and advertisements, (of which about one-sixth is paid in advance,) say	5,830
and 20 per cent. on the other subscribers, say	2,070—7,900
There remains a gross income of	60,750
The annual expenses were stated at	35,000
Leaving a net annual income of	$25,750

This statement is confirmed by the affidavits of the book-keepers and pressmen of the establishment.

The total value of the paper was thus stated: James Watson Webb had invested in it $33,000 for which $40,000 had been offered, provided the other half could be had for $25,000. This he declined, but it is mentioned to prove that the whole might have been sold for - - - $65,000

Then it was an improving establishment.

It had owed a debt to the banks of which it had paid off in April and May, 1831, out of the collections of the last six months, which had amounted to	20,000
It had, in 1829, owed a total debt of which it had since paid off	29,000
And at the present moment its outstanding claims were more than its debts by	10,000
for its responsibilities and means stood thus—	
Outstanding debts in the country more than 25,000 of which could be collected on presentation of bills,	10,000
Due in New York, more than four months subscription, which, with the unpaid arrears of the last six months, may be safely estimated at	20,000
And the property owned by the applicants amounted to	8,000
Making	38,000
While the whole amount of debt was	28,000
Leaving an excess of	10,000

That they had been deemed worthy of credit in New York, appeared from two facts:

1. That the banks of New York had lent them $15,000, which they had repaid.

2. That the respectable mercantile house of J. L. and J. Joseph & Co., a firm well known to the directors, had lent them $20,000, which had been repaid out of the profits of the establishment, as those gentlemen themselves certify in a document accompanying the papers.

Finally, they had no accommodation, direct or indirect out of any bank.

The case then stood thus: Here are two persons of skill in their profession engaged in an establishment of which the capital is $65,000

The gross income,	60,750
The expenditures,	35,000
And the net income,	25,750

In concluding such a business, where the receipts are semi-annual, the payments daily and weekly, they naturally require, like other men of business, some credit. They accordingly apply to borrow $20,000. They wish to borrow it, not to pay previous debts, not to spend it on objects unconnected with their business, but for the purpose of employing it all in a way to increase the profits of the concern itself, by procuring a new press, and enlarging their means of obtaining early commercial information, and thus make the paper more valuable.

"Now the statements may be presumed to present the most favorable aspect of the case, from the sanguine temper in which men are prone to estimate their own profession and prospects, and yet unless they were wholly fallacious, the board saw enough to warrant the loan. It was further justified by the event; for when the note fell due, $2,000 were paid off at a time when the demand for money induced many other debtors to ask for a renewal of their notes.

"So much for the loan of $20,000."

The other loan rested on the same principles as the first, with this addition. The parties stated, that owing to the part which they had taken in regard to the Bank, they had been deprived of their usual accommodations in their business. Whatever might be the reason, the fact of an abridgement of these facilities furnished a reason for extending the loan in addition to the belief of its safety—which was, that by so doing, any hazard to the original loan might be prevented; and the best evidence of its security is, that *the parties have since repaid the loan.*

In regard to the other loans, which appear in their names, *they were given without any knowledge of their being discounted at the bank.* They were done at the request of a person of undoubted solidity, which has been proved in the most decisive way—by the actual payment of the notes. That they intended to aid Mr. Noah, the drawer of the notes, in purchasing a share in a newspaper, was stated at the time. But that formed no objection to them. He borrowed money as thousands borrow money every day, to employ it in its active business. If Mr. Noah himself applied to the bank for a loan to buy a share in a newspaper, and the security was satisfactory, the purpose of the loan would have made no difference. Nine-tenths of the loans made on the bank, probably are made to persons to buy something, or pay for something already bought. Men borrow money to buy a share in a ship—share in a cargo—a share in a bank—a share in a canal—why not a share in a newspaper? The bank had no difficulty about the loan, because it was thought secure; nor about the object, because that was not the concern of the bank. It does not inquire, and does not care, where its money goes—its only anxiety is, that it should come safely back; and whether, in the interval, it is employed by a merchant, or a farmer, or a lawyer, or an editor, is a matter of which it takes no cognizance."

"In respect to loans generally to the editors of newspapers, the bank proceeds on the principle of knowing no class of citizens, and proscribing none. Even with this rule, its situation in regard to such loans is a little peculiar. From the nature of their occupations, editors engaged in the discussion of matters of national concern, have generally expressed opinions in regard to the bank; and their dealings with the bank render it difficult to escape censure. When an editor friendly to the bank applies for a loan, if it is granted, it is ascribed to favoritism; if it is refused, the party naturally thinks it ingratitude. When an editor opposed to the bank applies for a loan, it is deemed an attempt to influence him, while, if it is refused, it is called a persecution of his free opinions. The bank has endeavored in these matters rather not to deserve reproach than to escape it. In reply to that part of the question which relates to politics, I believe that, if in granting the loans in question, there was insensibly blended with the mere business considerations any political feeling, it was probably this: that charged, as the bank habitually is, with hostility to the present administration, it was due to the interest of the stockholders to correct so unfounded an impression, when a fair opportunity occurred of giving accommodation to those who were considered as the most strenuous and efficient supporters of that administration. The directors of the bank understand too little of the subject to attempt to adjust the balance of accommodation to political parties, nor have I myself ever had even curiosity sufficient to notice it, until the inquiry of the committee has suggested it. But, undoubtedly, as the committee cannot fail to perceive, by far the greatest amount of loans to editors is to the friends of the present administration, and a large portion of that to the decided opponents of the bank."

All the directors who were examined, testified that they granted these loans under the full belief that they were safe loans: and Mr. Cope, a gentleman of intelligence and high character, gave the following explanation of the views and motives by which he was governed in voting for the second loan of $15,000.

"Documents," said he, "were exhibited to the committee, containing a statement of the means of the parties to the note, by which they appeared to be worth about $30,000, with a prosperous business and alarge subscription list. The loan was made, as all other loans are made, without any regard to the politics or business of the parties, but solely because it was the business of the bank to lend onadequate security.

"I was well aware, at the time, that they were partisan printers, and I knew that if we made the loan it might be ascribed to improper motives, and that if we rejected it, it might be said that we persecuted the individuals on account of their politics."

Such are the grounds upon which the directors granted these loans to James Watson Webb & Co.

It will be readily perceived that the directors of the bank were placed in very peculiar circumstances by this application. They had been accused in various quarters of having brought the power of the institution to bear upon the politics of the country, and particularly with having taken sides against the present administration. Having invariably pursued a course in their transactions which recognized no distinction of political parties, it was very natural that, while laboring under the imputation just stated, they should have been scrupulous to avoid giving any color of foundation for it.

As the evidence and recommendation produced satisfied all the directors of the safety of the loan, they could not but feel that, if they refused to grant it, they would give countenance to an imputation which they were laudably anxious to avoid.

It is proper to add, that James Watson Webb & Co., in their paper, the Courier and Enquirer, had declared themselves in favor of renewing the charter of the bank some months before the application for their first loan; and that they stated to the directors, on making application for the first loan, that the bank of New York had cut them off from their accustomed facilities, as they believed, in consequence of their espousing the cause of the bank of the U. S.

It is also proper to add, in this place, that the loan of $17,975 which was made in March, 1831, was not a loan to Webb and Noah, or to either of them. The money was borrowed by Silas E. Burrows, a man of large fortune, upon his own responsibility, without the knowledge of either Webb or Noah. They both testify that they had never been apprised that Mr. Burrows had obtained this loan from the bank, until a very short time previous to the visit of this committee to Philadelphia. They had, until that time, been under the the impression that the money was obtained from the father of Mr. Silas E. Burrows, in Connecticut. The following extract from the testimony of Mr. Biddle will exhibit a clear view of this transaction.

"These notes were discounted by the exchange committee under the resolutions just referred to. They were done at the request of Mr. Silas E. Burrows, of New York. Mr. Burrows had sometime before, brought me a particular letter of introduction from an old friend, Mr. Monroe, the Ex-President. Mr. Burrows had been very liberal to Mr. Monroe, in his pecuniary misfortunes, and he had recently received from the President of the United States particular thanks and commendations for his generous conduct towards a Russian ship of war. I understood him to be a very rich merchant, of kind and benevolent disposition, and constantly engaged in doing acts of liberality. In one of his visits to Philadelphia, he said, he was desirous of befriending Mr. Noah, and assisting him in the purchase of a share in a newspaper, and he asked if the bank would discount the notes of these parties, adding that, although as a merchant, he did not wish to appear as a borrower, or put his name on a paper not mercantile, yet he would at any time do so whenever it might be necessary to secure the bank." "The committee being authorised to discount any paper, the security of which they might approve, agreed to do them. As Mr. Burrows was going out of town I gave him the money out of my own funds, and the notes were afterwards put in my possession. They remained for a long time, as I had no occasion to use the funds, nor was it till the close of the year that my attention was called to them by the circumstance that, as a new board of directors, and a new committee of exchange would soon be appointed, the same committee which made the loan should consummate it. I had seen, also, in the public prints, many reproaches against the bank for lending money to printers and editors, and I was unwilling that any loan made by the bank, should seem to be a private loan from one of its officers. Having no use for the money, it would have been perfectly convenient to let the loan remain as it was, but I thought it right that every thing done by the bank should always be distinctly known and avowed, and I therefore gave the notes to the chairman of the committee, Mr. Thomas P. Cope, who entered them on the books. On the 2d day of March, Mr. Burrows called at the bank and paid the notes. I ought to add that the loan was made at the request of Mr. Burrows, and that neither I nor any of the committee had ever seen Mr. Noah or Mr. Webb, or had any communication with them direct or indirect about the loan. It was made on the credit of Mr. Burrows, who afterwards paid it."

It appears that Messrs. Webb and Noah avowed themselves in favor of a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. S. on the 8th of April, 1831. It is difficult, therefore, to conceive what possible influence could have been produced upon their course by a *loan to Mr. Burrows*, of which they had no knowledge. It is equally difficult, therefore, to conceive how the loans of August and December, 1831, could have had any possible agency in producing the change which it is alleged took place in the course of these editors upwards of four months before.

Under all the circumstances of this case, the minority of the committee declare, without any reserve, that there is nothing in these transactions calculated to induce them to doubt the honor and integrity of the directors, and this, they feel authorised to say, is the opinion of a majority of the committee from the opinion already publicly expressed of one of its members.* They also deem it to be due to the occasion, and to their own sense of justice, that they should add, that they do not believe there exists in the United States a bank direction composed of more upright, independent, and honest men, than that which granted the loans in question.

Most, if not all of them, are men of independent fortune, having no connection with politics, and being entirely independent of banks. They are generally men who are engaged in a safe and successful business, with fortunes, which they have made, not by adventurous speculation, but by steady industry and moderate but certain profits. This is indeed, the general character of the merchants and capitalists of Philadelphia, a circumstance which renders the location of the bank in that city peculiarly fortunate for the stockholders and for the country. The next subject brought to the view of the House by the report of the majority, which it is now deemed necessary to notice, is that of the transaction of the bank with Thomas Biddle & Co.

*Col. R. M. Johnson.

(To be continued.)

The writer of the following letter is a Representative in Congress from Tennessee.

House of Representatives, May 8th, 1832.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen: As I was passing, this morning, from my boarding house, on Pennsylvania Avenue, to the book store of Messrs. Thompson and Homans, between Gadsby's and Brown's Hotel, I was accosted by a man of ruffian appearance, who required me to stop. I did so. He approached pretty near. I discovered he was very much agitated.—His lip quivered, and he turned very pale. He asked me if my name was Arnold. I told him it was. He said, "Then you are the man who abused my friend Houston so severely." He was going on to say something else; but the instant I saw the subject he had broached, I demanded to know his name. He replied, "His name was Herd," and added "Major Herd." I told him I knew nothing of him, and I intended to have nothing to do with him. I fortunately had a walking cane in my hand, and kept it in a position, that he saw I could strike as soon as he could. He wore a cap and had a large stick in his hand. I think it was an orange limb, headed and feruled. I turned my back upon him as soon as I could do it in safety. As I walked off he said, "that he intended to whip me, *and that he would do it yet, by God.*" He did not pursue me as I discovered. I do not wish to ask to be protected by my constitutional privilege, but I think it due to the American People that they should know the state of things at this place. I therefore submit these facts, and ask you to give them to the public through the columns of the Intelligencer.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THO. D. ARNOLD.

A late foreign review, treating of the circulation of newspapers in Great Britain, estimates the proportion of the population capable of reading habitually, at one-fourth, and the number of sheets annually stamped for circulation at about thirty millions, or (counting the population in round numbers at twenty-two millions) about six newspapers a year for every reading individual.—When it is considered that this estimate of the proportion of each individual is based upon the widest possible diffusion of the papers, issued equally among all capable of reading, and that this diffusion does not in fact exist in any considerable degree:—those who take a newspaper regularly purchasing during the course of the year from fifty to three hundred,—it will be seen how inadequate is the supply of the means of information, and to how small a proportion of the public it is confined. Allowing liberally for the use of the same paper by others than the purchaser it is not too large to estimate the number of persons in Great Britain who never read the papers at all, at nine-tenths of the whole population.

The great cause of this limited circulation of newspapers, is mainly attributed to the heavy taxes with which they are burdened, and the consequent high price. The public journals are thus made inaccessible to the laboring classes of the community—and are obtained with difficulty even by the middle class, as a habitual expenditure.—The price of a newspaper is seven pence sterling, and as they are not subscribed for yearly, but are purchased as they issue, the cost of a daily paper is not far from twenty-five dollars per annum, which, estimating the different value of labor there and in this country, is at least a heavy charge as fifty dollars would be for an American newspaper.

A large proportion of this high price consists of the various charges of government in the shape of taxes on paper, stamp duties, &c. comprehended under the general phrase of the reformers, *taxes on knowledge*. This is ingeniously expressed on the title of the London Examiner, where the subject is brought home to its readers in every paper, thus—*paper, printing, &c. 3d;—taxes on knowledge, 4d; price 7d.*

The charge for advertising in the London papers is also extremely high, almost prohibitory upon general circulation. A recent calculation shows that advertisements which cost in this country, upon an average, 7s. 7d. sterling ($1.82) cost in England £3. 18 ($18.72,) and the yearly advertising, which costs in this country £6. 9s. ($33.72.) costs in England £200 16s. ($963.60) —*Balt. Amer.*

Velocity of Canal Boats.—We find the following article in the Courier des Etats Unis. It is not stated from what paper it is copied, nor do we know whether it is correct in its facts or in its philosophy. If it be so, it is worthy of attention, unquestionably.

"A mechanical fact, which is very curious, and the application of which may be of immense importance, has been noticed for several months past on the Canal from the Clyde to the Forth, between the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. It is that the boats go at the rate of from three to four leagues an hour, without encountering more resistance from the water, than is met with in going at the ordinary rate.

Theory teaches us that fluids oppose to solid bodies moving in them a resistance in proportion to the squares of their velocities, that is when the velocity is doubled, the resistance is quadruple, when trebled, ninefold, &c. These principles are confirmed by experiments made in hauling boats at a moderate velocity, and, in consequence, up to the present time, it has been deemed absurd to attempt to navigate canals with the same speed which is attained on rail roads. But it does appear, that after gaining a certain degree of velocity, the law of resistance ceases, as it were, to act, and one of an inverse character prevails. The boat then glides or skims along the surface of the water, making none of the ripples, which so much retard and incommode canal navigation.

This simple and fertile fact has been already availed of by industry; and a line of boats, going at a gallop pace, has been established between the two principal cities of Scotland. It is likely that experience will introduce some modifications in the shape of the boats, intended for such quick traveling"—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Effrontery.—Heard, the man referred to in Mr. Arnold's note as having stopped him on the Avenue, has published an impudent and insulting reply in the Globe, in which he boldly affirms his determination, at some future period, to attack Mr. Arnold. After this, we may conclude Mr. Benton's prophesy is fulfilled. It becomes every Representative now to legislate with "pistols in his belt."—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Missouri Insurance Company, (the first institution of the kind established west of the Mississippi) has declared a dividend of 20 per cent. on each share of the stock, out of the profits of the last twelve months. This fact is gratifying evidence of the prosperity of the office, and of the confidence reposed in its honesty and promptitude on the part of the assured.—*St. Louis Times.*

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh,	par	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	uncur
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank.	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	Satte bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica	2	Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5's	5
All other current.	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada.	1
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebeck Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at George't'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bran.	1	State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	~
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk.co. Hav.de Gra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin.	4 87 a 4 90
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70 a 4 75
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3.65 a 3.70
		Doub. Span.	15.25 a 15.50
		Do. Patriot	15 a 15.10

DOCTOR KLING,

(FROM GERMANY,)

HAVING concluded to reside in this city, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Having received and completed his education in three of the most celebrated Universities of Germany viz: Heidelberg, Wurzburgh, and Bonn, he feels a rational confidence in his ability to give general satisfaction. Thus far his practice in this city since last winter, has been attended with success. He respectfully suggests that he has paid particular attention to accouchment, and to the diseases incident to children. His Office is in Third street, between Smithfield and Wood, at Mr. Byerley's.

May 15—3t*

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE of *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets: Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—w1y

New Establishment!!!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

Dry Goods and Fur Store!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of

M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER,

where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool. City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞ Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1832.—3mo.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.—An Election for President, Managers, Treasurer, and Clerk of the 'Company for erecting a bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny,' will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 4th June next

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1832.

MR. M'DUFFIE'S REPORT ON THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have commenced the publication of this document, and will conclude it in our next, so as to place the whole in our country paper. We have received and read with much satisfaction, Mr. Adams' report on the same subject. We cannot more strongly express our estimation of it, than to say that it is equal to the best productions of his pen. Its great length forbids its entire publication in our paper, but we intend to extract liberally from it.

BANK OF UNITED STATES.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Dallas gave notice in the Senate, that he would, to-day, call up the bill to re-charter this Institution.

In our paper, to day, will be seen the yeas and nays upon the resolution declaring Houston guilty of a contempt, in his attack upon Mr. Stanberry. Mr. Denny, it will be seen upon this, as upon all other occasions, voted correctly.—Mr. Gilmore, with seven other Pennsylvanians, voted against the resolution.

From this vote, we infer that Mr. Gilmore intends that each member should protect himself—we, therefore, take the liberty to suggest to him the propriety of furnishing to each member, at the beginning of the session, a dirk, a sword cane, a pair of percussion pistols, and a competent supply of powder and ball.—Whether these arms should be furnished as an addition to the usual supply of stationery, or as a substitute, we will not undertake to determine.

JACKSONISM.—In our columns, to day, will be found some striking evidences of the consequences of the election of our present chief magistrate. The card of Mr. Arnold, giving an account of his first meeting with Heard, was in type, in the early part of last week, but, was accidentally omitted in making up the paper. This omission was not unfortunate, the card is introduced to-day, and helps to complete the *tout ensemble* of the recent display of Jacksonism at Washington. On Saturday, the 12th of May, the House of Representatives determined that no punishment, except a reprimand, should be inflicted on Houston for his brutal abuse of Mr. Stanberry. On the same day, Mr. Cook, a member, received a challenge from a fellow, from South Carolina, by the name of Davis, for a question put to him in the course of the investigation of Houston's conduct. On the Monday following, Mr. Cooke presented this challenge, and his own statement to the House of Representatives, and Mr. Crane moved that the same be referred to a Committte. Mr. Arnold opposed this reference, and made a speech against it, from which our readers will find some extracts in our columns to-day. The House, it will be perceived, determined, by a majority of two votes, not to do any thing in the matter, and it was immediately after this determination that the attack was made on Mr. Arnold. We approve entirely the decision of the House of Representatives; after the determination in the case of Houston, it would be ridiculous to enter into another investigation of the same kind. One such farce as that of Houston is sufficient to immortalize one Congress, and we hope that the *present* Congress will not again disgrace itself and the country, by a ridiculous attempt to assert its dignity. We trust that Mr. Arnold will not ask for the protection of Congress, he certainly possesses a brave spirit, and strong nerves, and he had better depend upon them, than upon the patriotism, or sense of propriety, or honorable feelings of such men as Bucher, and Gilmore, and Horn—*et id genus omne*.

Houston beat Stanberry until the ruffian Buckner thought he was dead, and the House of Representatives, by a majority of about a dozen votes, determined to reprimand him, our man Gilmore even voting against that! Why, then, would Mr. Arnold apply for protection to the very body which seems determined to deliver up brother members to the tender mercies of the ruffians and assassins who are collected around the palace at Washington. It is bad enough to be subjected to the violence of such men as Houston, but it is still worse to be exposed to the brutal taunts of such ruffians as Buckner, who are stupid and ignorant enough to testify to their own disgrace, and to chuckle while they are exposing their own infamy.

We were struck with the force of Mr. Arnold's remarks, that he would not have stood by and suffered one dog to worry another as Buckner permitted Houston to abuse a brother member.

COLONEL BENTON A PROPHET.—In 1824, Col. Benton, in an address to the people of Missouri, made the following prediction:—

"If Gen. Jackson shall be elected, *he will surround himself with a pack of Bull Dogs, to bay at all who oppose his measures.* For myself, as I cannot think of Legislating with a brace of pistols in my belt, I shall, in the event of the election of Gen. Jackson, resign my seat in the Senate, as every independent man will have to do, or risk his life and honor."

How admirably the prediction has been fulfilled! Political Bull Dogs! Jarvis, and Eaton, and Houston, and Heard, and Davis!

Colonel Benton displayed a thorough insight into the temper and disposition of General Jackson, but he certainly evinced an entire ignorance of the baseness of *his own* nature. Our readers will perceive that he declares that, in the event of General Jackson's election, he will resign his seat in the Senate, because he could not think of legislating with a brace of pistols in his belt. How has he acted? Instead of resigning his seat in the Senate, or like a brave and patriotic man, opposing himself to the pack of political Bull Dogs which General Jackson has collected around him, he has become one of the basest of the toad eaters, and "Hail fellow" with these very Bull Dogs.—Thus, proving that he has more foresight than honor or patriotism.

Washington, Pa., May 14, 1832.

Sir—At a meeting of the Farmers and Wool Growers, held in this place on the 12th inst., for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of those interests in this county, so far as they are involved in a project of a *Tariff*, lately reported to Congress by the Hon. Louis M'Lane, Secretary of the Treasury; their unanimous opinion was, that the proposed protective duties are entirely inadequate, and, if that bill should become the law, that our now valuable flocks would soon find their way to the shambles, and the market for other staple agricultural articles, (already overstocked) would very soon be completely glutted by the addition to it of the products of those lands, which have for many years been withdrawn from the general purposes of agriculture, and devoted exclusively to rearing and feeding sheep: thus reducing the value of lands—prostrating the great agricultural interest, and materially affecting the wealth and prosperity of the State.

The undersigned Committee, appointed at that meeting, respectfully invite your attention to this matter, and, if you feel that interest in the subject, which we are induced to believe you do, would request your cordial co-operation; and (if equivalent measures have not already been adopted) that you will cause a meeting or meetings to be called in your county, as soon as possible, and such expressions of public sentiment obtained, as your views of the subject and the promotion of the best interests of the country may seem to require. These, in the form of memorials and resolutions, to be brought to bear on Congress—our State delegation, including senators—and your own member—by being forwarded immediately.

With sentiments of great respect,
we remain your ob't serv'ts.

F. Julius Le Moyne,	*Wallace M'Williams,*
Joshua Dickerson,	*Joseph Rilner,*
William Waugh,	*Robert R. Reed,*
Joseph Lawrence,	*Wm. Patterson,*
Samuel M'Farland,	*Wm. Baird,*
John H. Ewing,	*Thos. Ringland.*

The following is the vote declaring Houston guilty of a contempt. Pennsylvanians in Italics.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, C. Allan, *Allison*, Appleton, Armstrong Arnold, Babcock, *Banks*, J. S. Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Barstow, Isaac C. Bates, John Blair, Briggs, Bullard, *Burd*, Burges, Cahoon, Choate, Coke, L. Condict, S. Condit, E. Cooke, B. Cooke, Corwin, *Coulter*, Crane, *Crawford*, Creighton, Daniel, John Davis, W. R. Davis, Dearborn, *Denny, Dewart*, Dickson, Doddridge, Duncan, Ellsworth, G. Evans, *J. Evans*, E. Everett, H. Everett, Felder, Grennell, Griffin, *Heister*, Hodges, Hughes, Huntington, *Ihrie*, Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenifer, Kendall, Kennon, *H. King*, Kerr, Letcher, Marshall, Maxwell, *R. M'Coy*, M'Duffie, M'Kay, *M'Kennan*, Mercer, Milligan, Newnan, Newton, Pearce, Pendleton, Pitcher, *Potts*, Randolph, J. Reed, Rencher, Root, Russel, Semmes, W. H. Shepard, A. H. Shepard, Slade, *Smith*, Southard, Spence, Storrs, *Stewart, Sutherland*, Taylor, Tompkins, Tracy, Vance Verplanck, Vinton, Wardwell, Washington, *Watmough*, Wilkin, Wheeler, E. Whittlesey, F. Whittlesey, Edward D. White, Wickliffe, Williams, Young.—106.

Nays.—Messrs. Alexander, R. Allen, Anderson, Angel, Archer, Ashley, Jas. Bates, Beardsley, Bell, Bergen, Bethune, John Blair, Boon, Bouck, Bouldin, John Brohead, J. C. Brodhead, *Bucher*, Cambreleng, Carr, Carson, Chandler, Claiborne, Clay, Clayton, Conner, Craig, Davenport, Dayan, Doubleday, Drayton, Fitzgerald, *Ford*, Foster, Gaither, *Gilmore*, Gordon, T. H. Hall, Wm. Hall, Hammons, Harper, Hawes, Hawkins, Hoffman, Holland, *Horn*, Hubbard, Jarvis, Jewet, Rd. M. Johnson, C. Johnson, C. C. Johnston, Kavanagh, *A. King*, J. King, Lamar, Lansing, Leavitt, Lecompte, Lent, Lewis, Lyon, *Mann*, Mardis, Mason, M'Carty, Wm. M'Coy, M'Intire, G. E. Mitchell, T. R. Mitchell, *Muhlenberg*, Nuckolls, Pierson, Plummer, Polk, Edward C. Reed, Roane, Soale, Speight, Standifer, *Stephens*, F. Thomas, P. Thomas, W. Thompson, John Thompson, Ward, Wayne Weeks, Worthington.—89.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

After the House of Representatives had adjourned yesterday, Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, being in advance of the other members, was passing home; as he was descending the steps of the terrace to the street west of the capitol, he was assaulted by Morgan A. Heard, who aimed a blow at his head with a large stick. Mr. Arnold dodged the blow, and immediately struck the stick from his adversary's hands; whereupon Heard drew a large duelling pistol, cut down to about *eight* inches in the barrel, carrying an ounce ball; with the words "New York" engraved on the barrel; and after taking deliberate aim, fired; the ball passing through the sleeve of the right arm, just above the elbow, ranging up to the shoulder, carrying away the under part of the coat and shirt, and lacerating the arm. Mr. Arnold finding Heard armed with a pistol, followed up his blows with a light sword cane, until the scabbard flew off, and having several times knocked him down, was in the attitude of piercing him with the sword, when his arm was arrested by Gen. Duncan, of Illinois.

This case presents a remarkable interposition of Divine Providence. The House had just adjourned; there were near an hundred members of Congress in the range of the ball, which passed near Mr. Tazewell's head, and yet Mr. Arnold was the only person injured! The readers of the Globe will recollect that Major Heard is the individual, who published a bulletin in the Globe, announcing his intention to assault Mr. Arnold for what he had said on the floor of the House relative to Houston.—*U. S. Telegraph, of Tuesday.*

The attack on Mr. Arnold.—The National Intelligencer of this morning, says:—We do not recollect that any thing has occurred in this city for many years past to produce as great a sensation as the outrage, hastily noticed in our last, of an assault on the person of Mr. Arnold, the Representative from Tennessee, by M. A. Heard, who, we learn, was formerly of the army. There seems to be but one opinion in relation to it. Even the official paper, which apologizes for the previous assault upon Mr. Stanberry, calls this last assault "an outrage, disgraceful to the country." The circumstance that Mr. Arnold had, but an hour before, declared, in his speech, his opinion, that no man was safe from violence who expressed his opinions freely on that floor, greatly added in the public mind to the effect of this outrage. The offender against the public peace in this case, has, we understand, been taken in custody of the civil authority, and is now in confinement therefor, to be dealt with in due course of law.—*Baltimore Patriot, May 16.*

Mosely Baker, editor of the Alabama Journal, a violent Nullification paper published at Montgomery, and a member of the Legislature from that State, stands charged with having committed sundry forgeries upon the State Bank at Tuscaloosa, amounting to $18,000. He fled from the country, was pursued and taken in New Orleans by Mr. Tindall, the President of the Bank, and is now stated to be on his return back, in chains. It is proper to add, that in a note to the editor of the Mobile Patriot, he requests a suspension of public opinion upon the subject, until he shall be afforded an opportunity for explanation.—*Charleston Courier.*

New York, May 14.

The Report of the minority on the U. S. Bank, the *report* of which has reached us, has quite resuscitated the stock. It sold at the Brokers' Board at 123¾, 123¾, and 124. It was afterwards offered at 123¾

Monday, May 14.—Challenge of Mr. Cooke.—On motion of Mr. Stanberry, after considerable intermediate proceedings, a resolution was adopted for appointing a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to examine into the allegation of intended fraud in making contracts for the supply of rations to the Indians, in the year 1830.

Mr. E. Cooke, of Ohio, then presented to the House a letter presented to him on Saturday last, by a person who gave his name as Alex. Dimitry, which letter was from E. S. Davis, one of the witnesses examined in the case of Gen. Houston, demanding satisfaction for a question which the letter alleges to have been impertinently put to said witness by Mr. Cooke, whilst he was under examination. This letter was accompanied by a written statement by Mr. C. of circumstances which occurred the day of examination, and of a threat said to have been made by Mr. Davis, as he went out of the Hall. Mr. Crane, of Ohio, moved to refer this letter, and the statement accompanying it, to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers and to report the facts in the case; which was so far amended, as to require them to report their opinion, whether the transmission of this letter, demanding satisfaction for words spoken on the floor, constituted a breach of privilege of the members of the House. Mr. Stanberry, in the course of debate hereupon, reiterated the statement that assaults on members of the House for words spoken in debate were encouraged by the language used by the President of the United States, and said he asked but half an hour to prove the assertion by unquestionable evidence.

Mr. Polk (and perhaps others) having declared the statement to be unfounded, Mr. Stanberry moved to amend the resolution so as to institute an inquiry into this matter. After a stormy debate, the previous question was called for and carried, precluding the amendment proposed by Mr. Stanberry. The question was then taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Crane's motion for a committee, and decided in the negative—yeas 85, nays 87. So the resolution was rejected.

On Monday, the 15th, while the members of the House of Representatives were discussing Mr. Crane's motion to refer Davis's challenge of Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Cooke's statement to a select Committee, Mr. Arnold opposed the motion, and made the following, among other remarks, upon the subject.

He had no doubt that the facts stated by the gentleman from Ohio did constitute a breach of privilege: that the letter, and the threat preceding it, were part of a course intended to intimidate and overawe the House. He had not a shadow of doubt of it. The letter was equivalent to a challenge, and was no doubt intended so to be understood. It had been received on Saturday, the very day after the yeas and nays had been taken in Houston's case. Now Mr. A. insisted that the House had brought all this upon themselves. They had, by their own act, virtually invoked insult and outrage from every ruffian in the land. The decision which the House had come to in the case of Houston amounted to a call, an invitation, to all the band of ruffians and assassins that could be collected, and which was propelled by a secret power that was almost irresistible. Yes, that decision was tantamount to proclaiming to them all—'come here, ye assassins! assault whom you will! strike down whom you like! you shall have free ingress and egress to our Hall, and, if you knock any of us down and break our bones, we will call you to the Speaker's chair, and there like school boys, you shall receive a gentle reprimand: and if you repeat the outrage, then you shall be reprimanded again!' The individual who had written this letter would feel himself not degraded, but, on the contrary, highly elevated and honored to be sent for by the Sergeant-at-Arms. It would be the very pinnacle of his glory. But if the majority felt, in reference to such attacks, as he did, they would be convinced that, to prevent their recurrence, they must punish such deeds in a way to make their punishment felt.

Mr. A. resumed. He said that a man who had committed such an offence had been solemnly permitted by a vote of the House, to prowl about its lobbies unmolested, although it was in proof that he had, within a few feet of the Speaker's ear, declared that he would right the wrong in that House, or in the court of Heaven; and although it had been with the utmost difficulty that he had been restrained from carrying his threat into execution within the precincts of this sacred temple of liberty, and had added profanity to his threat; yet the House had declared him to be a fit companion for themselves, and by their vote had said to such a man 'Hail, fellow, well met.'

[Here the Chair reminded the gentleman from Tennessee that it was not in order to reflect upon any decision of the House.]

Mr. A. then said that he believed that such a man was prepared to commit any crime within the whole catalogue of human villany. For his part, he did not feel himself safe in the chair he sat upon. He did not know but what a Spanish stiletto might be concealed within it, which would suddenly spring up and destroy him. [Here some words were uttered by Mr. A. which the Reporter lost entirely.] He was not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but it was not difficult to predict what gentlemen might soon expect. Had not a member of that House, in open debate, expressed from his place his approbation of the conduct of this man?

When Mr. A. heard such a sentiment, and from such a source, it fell like thunder upon his ears. If such sentiments were openly uttered within the House, what might be expected without? He had even seen a caricature representing the honorable gentleman from Ohio lying on his back, with his hands and feet raised, and uttering the words which had been put into his mouth by the Senator from Missouri; but if Mr. A. had been in the place of the Senator from Missouri, he would not have suffered one dog to worry another in the manner that Houston had treated a member of that House in his presence. These were his views of the matter, and, as the House had solemnly decided that such an offence was to be punished only by a gentle reprimand, he thought the case of the gentleman from Ohio had much better be indefinitely postponed.

In the confident opinion expressed by the letter we publish to-day from Washington, that the charter of the Bank of the United States *will be renewed* at this session, we are disposed to place much faith. The writer of the letter is a calm looker-on—without any interest in the question—and arrives at his conclusions from personal observation. The effect, too, on the House of Representatives, ascribed to Mr. M'Duffie's masterly developement of the disingenuousness, suppressions, and unfair and partisan spirit of the report presented by *Mr. Clayton* (though written as alleged by Mr. Cambreleng,) is such as was reasonably to be expected from the sudden and total overthrow of a labored tissue of misrepresentation. The re-action we cannot doubt will be decidedly favorable to the Bank, for there is in all well regulated minds a natural repugnance to co-operate, even in a clear cause, with those who would advance it by dishonest arts.—*Balt. American.*

Emigration.—Scarcely a day has passed during the present spring that several wagons have not gone through this place, principally for settlement in our western neighborhood. There is one difference we remark between emigrants during the present and past season: It is, that those of the present year, almost all, are for settling in West Pennsylvania, while those of former seasons were generally removing to Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, or Michigan. This is as it should be, and is, no doubt, in part the effect of the extension of the improvements west of the Allegheny River. If our improvements were completed, our rich and healthy lands in the north-west, would soon become as densely populated as the western part of the state of New York. It is computed that more than two hundred families have removed to this county during the present season.—*Venango Dem.*

The law passed at the present session of Congress to extend the benefits of vaccination among the Indians, is a most humane and excellent measure. It appropriates twelve thousand dollars to give full effect to the means which may be thought necessary for the purpose of a general vaccination of the Indian tribes. Where the Indians cannot be readily convened at their towns, or such other places as may be deemed most suitable, the surgeons or physicians employed in that service are to proceed under the conduct of competent persons to the more remote points. All the Indian agents are to be supplied with genuine vaccine matter, and the sub-agents are required to use all proper means to induce the Indians to submit to vaccination. The Secretary of War is required to make a full report to Congress, on the 1st of February next, of the proceedings under this act.—*Balt. American.*

West Point.—The following is a list of the persons who have been invited by the Secretary of War to attend as a Board of Visiters at the examination of Cadets at West Point, which is to take place on the first Monday in June:—General W. H. Harrison, Ohio; John H. Eaton, Esq. Tennessee; Jesse Wharton, Esq. Tennessee; Dr. J. Moorman, Virginia; J. Camack, Esq. Georgia; Rev. J. M. Noel, Kentucky; H. L. Ellsworth, Esq. Connecticut; Wm. Hunter, Esq. Rhode Island; Rev. W. Fisk, Connecticut; H. Peterkin, Esq. Pennsylvania; Captain P. Fritz, Pennsylvania; Governor B. Pierce, New Hampshire; Dr. W. J. Macneven, New York; E. Schroeder, Esq. North Carolina; A. G. Harrison, Esq. Missouri; General Thomas Lyman, Massachusetts; Colonel G. C. Dromgoold, Virginia; Major General Alexander Macomb, U. S. A; Major Henry Whiting, U. S. A.; Dr. Samuel B. Smith, U. S. A.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Awful Death.—William Newman, aged about ten years, son of Andrew Newman, was directed, on Monday morning last, about 7 o'clock, by Mr. John Wolf, of Canton township, (Washigton co.) in whose family he lived, to take a sick horse from the stable to the pasture. He was observed with the horse, at a watering trough some time afterwards. About 12 o'clock, *M.*, Mr. Wolf, finding that the boy had not returned, went to the field for the purpose of getting a horse to go to a military training in the neighborhood, in search of the boy. Discovering part of the halter on the horse, he became alarmed, and, upon further discovery, found the dead body of the boy, about a hundred yards from the bars. The boy's coat and the lost part of the halter chain lay near him. On examination, it was found that part of his skull was broken, and the brain issuing out, his thigh broken, the print of a horse shoe on his face, and his limbs and body much bruised. The horse's fore legs were spotted with blood. From the tracks between the bars and the dead body, it appeared that the horse had dragged him, trampling him in the course. It is supposed that the boy put the halter chain round his arm in order to put up the bars, and that the horse was either frightened, or playfully ran off, after getting into the pasture field.—*Washington (Pa.) Reporter, May 14.*

OUR CANAL.

We have the pleasure to state that the public works in the immediate neighborhood of this place and the canal repairs for a distance of 17 miles below, are so far completed as to allow the *commencement of navigation.* The dam at this borough was closed on Tuesday last, and the water let into the canal, consequently our trade between this place and the Salt Works, may now be resumed at any time. The opening of the whole line to Pittsburgh, waits now only for the completion of the dam at Leechburgh, which has also been vigorously prosecuted, and which, we are confidently assured, will be completed in three or four weeks; should the weather prove reasonably favorable. The whole force of the energetic Supervisors of the line will be concentrated at that point, and whatever is possible for human power to do in such cases, *will* be done.

We have been politely favored by Wilson Knott, Esq. with a statement of the actual cost of the repairs which have been completed. The smallness of the amount will be highly gratifying to the friends of the canal system, but will sadly disappoint the *croakers* who predicted that the dam at this place *alone*, would require the whole amount of the estimate, ($55,000,) made by the Engineer, for the repairs on the whole line! The following is the statement of Mr. Knott:—

Amount of labor done on the repairs from the Blairsville Bridge to Lock No. 11 (9 miles) since the 1st of March, 1832, including Lock, Guard Wall, Abutments, and Dam, together with all the embankments, towing paths, &c. and the amount of tools and materials, &c.:—

Labor,	$10,345 50
Materials and Tools,	2,325 76
	$12,671 26

The work yet required to be done on the part now ready for business, consists of repairs of the Lock House, a towpath Bridge, some addition to the embankment, graveling, &c. which will be done without interfering with or interrupting the navigation; and is estimated to cost about 2,000 dollars. The whole cost therefore of perfectly repairing the damages done by the spring flood, on this part of the work, besides the additions made to guard against future freshets, will be only about 14 or 15 thousand dollars, a sum much less we are sure, than was anticipated by all, both friends and foes, who witnessed the destructive scene in February last.—*Blairsville Record.*

St. Louis, Mo. May 8.

We learn that the hostile Indians, amounting to about 500, have left their village, above the rapids of Rock River, and have gone up the river 60 or 70 miles above its mouth. They are as hostile as ever, and express their determination to fight; but we are informed that there are many near the scene of action who believe that they will endeavor to flee from the troops as soon as they make their appearance. It is reported, that Gen. Atkinson has sent to Prarie des Chiens for three companies of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, and that he intends to take the field in a few days. We are informed that some of the Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies, and Kickapoos, are with the hostile band of Sacs and Foxes, but it is believed that they will desert them on the appearance of a military force.

LATER.—We are informed by a gentleman who arrived in town last night, that news had been brought to Rock Island by three Indians of Black Hawk's party, that the hostile bands of Sacs and Foxes were again descending Rock River; that they had expressed a willingness to give up the murderers, and were determined to sue for clemency. They were driven to this course, it is said, by the defection of their allies among the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies. Notwithstanding these peaceful appearances, Gen. Atkinson deemed the presence of the Illinois militia to be necessary, and had written to Gov. Reynolds to that effect.—*Republican.*

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

May 10.—In the Senate, Mr. Dickerson moved the Senate to take up the bill to provide for the distribution, for a limited time, of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

The motion being successful, the Senate proceeded to consider the motion made by Mr. King to refer the bill from the Committee on Manufactures to the Committee on Public Lands. This motion led to some discussion, and was finally determined in the affirmative, by the casting vote of the Vice President, the votes being as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Poindexter, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, White—22.

Noes—Messrs. Bell, Buckner, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Dickerson, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Wilkins—22.

The Vice President then gave his vote in the affirmative. The Senate then resumed the Post Office Bill. Mr. Bibb concluded his remarks in favor of his amendment, and the discussion consumed the day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Newton, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill "making appropriations for building Light Houses, Light Boats, Beacons and Monuments, and placing buoys." [The aggregate amount of the proposed appropriation, is about 130,000 dollars.] The bill received its first and second readings.

The House then proceeded again to the consideration of the resolution respecting the case of Samuel Houston, with the amendment proposed thereto; which was debated by Messrs. Doddridge and Beardsley. After several ineffectual attempts to postpone and adjourn, further proceedings were postponed until the 10th inst., at eleven o'clock, A. M. Before Mr. B. had concluded his remarks, and at six o'clock, the House adjourned.

We can state, on authority, that *upwards of one hundred and twenty outrages* have been officially reported to Government, as having occurred in this county, during the past month (*March.*) We may safely assert that, enormous as the number appears, it does not amount to one half of the insurrectionary crimes actually committed during the above short period.—*Kilkenny (Ireland) Moderator.*

Blockade of Madeira.—A letter from Madeira of the 7th ult., with a postscript of the 12th, received by the Constitution, arrived at Philadelphia, furnishes this account of a partial blockade by Don Pedro's squadron:—

'Within the last few days, a small squadron of Don Pedro has commenced a sort of blockade off our port; and four American vessels that were coming in with produce, principally corn, have been obliged to proceed elsewhere. The commander of the squadron has declared, however, that he will only stop vessels loaded with *provisions or naval stores.* Ships with other merchandise, or outward bound with wine, will not be molested.'

DOMESTIC GOODS.

40 BALES Domestics, viz:—Ashton, Delaware, and Chester Tickings; Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings; Wilmington Stripes, &c. Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

TO LET,

THAT Pleasant Three Story Brick Dwelling House, in Liberty street, now occupied by Ross Wilkins, Esq. For terms, inquire at the Rope Warehouse, at the corner of Liberty and Fourth streets. JOHN IRWIN,
May 22—tf Allegheny.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday evening last, an indented apprentice to the Printing Business, named TIMOTHY KIBBY, about eighteen years of age, and about five feet seven inches high; light complexion; sandy hair; stout built; bow-legged; takes long strides, and leans forward as he walks; has been *Stage struck* for several months past, and will probably endeavor to get employed as candle snuffer or scene shifter at some of the *Theatres* in the towns on the river. I will pay Twenty Dollars reward, and all necessary charges, on his delivery to the Jailor of Hamilton county. E. S. THOMAS.

☞ He may wish to make his way to St. Louis, where his respectable father formerly resided.
Cincinnati, May 15, 1832. [May 22.]

The well known and far famed 'All Fortunate!'

SYLVESTER, surnamed the 'All Lucky,' reminds his friends and the public, that to secure prizes, a visit must be made to 16 Exchange Buildings.

On the 2d of June will be drawn 11th Class of Union Canal Lottery. Capitals $20,000, $10,000. Tickets 5$. S. J. SYLVESTER.

S. J. S. is agent for most of the New York papers, particularly the Courier & Enquirer, the Rail Road Journal, Spirit of the Times, Albion, Atlas, &c. may 22.

55 BALES COTTON;
33 HOGSHEADS TOBACCO;
10 BALES TOBACCO.
Just received and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

FIELDING'S WORKS IN TWO VOLS.
Published by Carey & Lea, Philad'a, 1832.

SYLVESTER with pleasure informs the reading community, that he has, within a few days, received a great variety of *Standard Works*, in splendid bindings. He takes this opportunity to acknowledge the great encouragement he has received from the reading community of this place, and assures them that the most useful and valuable works shall be constantly for sale at such prices as will give satisfaction.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock, which increases daily.
May 22.

TO LET,

THE two story frame Dwelling House, the late residence of Mrs. Bowie, pleasantly situated in the Borough of Allegheny. There is ground sufficient for a comfortable Garden, which is stocked with fruit trees, grapes, gooseberries, and currants, in bearing; a small stable, a coal shed, and a well of good water.

The above property will be rented until the 1st of April next; or, for a term of years. Possession given the 1st of June next. For particulars inquire of

LUKE LOOMIS, or } Ex'rs of Anna
JAS. J. CARPENTER, } Bowie, dec'd.
May 22, 1832.—tf

ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION.—P. M'Kenna will sell on next Thursday Evening, by catalogue, an extensive variety of splendid Engravings, among them are many fine Religious Subjects; Historical Prints, and Female Heads, plain and colored.

They will be ready for exhibition on Tuesday morning. may 22, 1832.

Lost or Stolen

FROM me, on the 11th inst., a Pocket Book containing some papers—among which were two Notes, made by P. D. Talbert, payable to me or order.—The payments of said notes will be stopped, and all persons are requested not to purchase them. GARRET DUNCAN.
May 22, 1832.—3t

EVIDENCES of the Truth of the Christian Religion, derived from the literal fulfilment of Prophesy, particularly as illustrated by the History of the Jews, and by the discoveries of recent Travelers: By the Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire. From the 6th Edinburgh edition.

No. XV. Cabinet Cyclopædia—History of the Italian Republics, or the Origin, Progress, and Fall of Italian Freedom: By J. C. L. De Sismondi.

Family Library, No. XXXI.—Pitcairn's Island and its Inhabitants; with an authentic account of the Mutiny of the Ship Bounty, and of the subsequent fortunes of the Mutineers. Just received and for sale by D. M. HOGAN,
May 22.—2t 73 Wood street.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

50 BARRELS GROUND PLASTER: for sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.
May 4—6t.

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN.
May 11, 1832.—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 11, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 2d of June, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,270	1,270
10	1,000	10,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
40	100	4,000
51	50	2,550
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
51	25	1,275
102	20	2,040
1530	10	15,300
11475	5	57,375
34220 tickets.		$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
May 8, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

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10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
40	100	4,000
51	50	2,550
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
51	25	1,275
102	20	2,040
1530	10	15,300
11475	5	57,375
34220 tickets.		$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2.50; Quarters, $1.25

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
May 22, 1832.

GUNPOWDER.

THE Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the sale of "*Garesche's*" Gunpowder, will be constantly supplied with that article from the manufactory, on Brandywine, which they with confidence offer to the public as a superior article. LITTLE & HAYS,
May 1, 1832.—2mw. No. 3 Market street.

100 BBLS. prime and mess PORK;
200 kegs No. 1 LARD.
Just received and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
May 15—3t *Front street.*

30 HHDS. Ky. LEAF TOBACCO, (new crop,) for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
May 15—3t *Front street.*

NOTICE.

I HAVE just commenced opening my spring supply of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, of a superior quality, and laid in expressly for the retail trade of the city and vicinity; the assortment is very general, and articles of the newest patterns and fashions. Country Merchants are invited to call and judge for themselves, at No. 61 Market street, near the Diamond.

N. B. Those indebted, will please call and settle their accounts.
JAMES GRAY,
Feb. 17—w&1swtf Fourth street.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WALLACE & BEGGS, and also, J. WALLACE & Co., and J. P. BEGGS & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to either of the establishments, are requested to make immediate payment to John Wallace, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims, will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN WALLACE,
JOSEPH P. BEGGS.
The business will be continued as heretofore by John Wallace. May 8—3t.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, &c.

A GENERAL Assortment of Paints, dry, and ground in oil; Copal, Japan, Leather, and Map Varnishes; Paint Brushes; Lint-seed Oil; Spirits Turpentine, &c.—for sale on the most accommodating terms, at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, 2d door below Third. May 11, 1832.—3t&a3t

MOSES ATWOOD has removed o No. 84, Front street, where he offers for sale----
24 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco;
43 bales Tennessee and Mississippi Cotton.
Also, by the package, a variety of *Tickings, Calicoes* and other *Domestic Goods*, from Eastern Manufactories. April 6.

CITY BATHS,

Corner of Market and Second streets.

THE subscriber respectfully info ms the public in general, that the above establishment has been newly fitted up, and is now open for visitors. He also takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes, by assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance of the favors of a liberal public. *J. B. VASHON.*
April 27.—2m.

REMOVAL.

L. & P. PETERSON have removed to No. 45, Front street, next door to C. Gleim's Tavern, and near the Post Office, on Second street. April 20—6w.

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.
April 20—tf

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.

☞ The Beaver Argus will publish the above for 6 months, unless previously discontinued, and charge this office.
May 4, 1832--6mo.

THE FRENCH FIRE KING, M. CHABERT'S

TAPUYAS ELIXIR,

AN INSTANTANEOUS CURE FOR THE

TOOTH ACHE.

THERE was never, perhaps, any compound which deserved more the epithet of specific. The celebrity it has acquired in this country and Europe, has ranked it amongst the valuable remedies in the art of curing, in a few seconds, the most obstinate and acute pain. Its efficacy against SCURVY, without being so quick, is not less certain and powerful.

☞ *For sale, by special appointment, only by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, and H. P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street, who are Agents for M. Chabert.* May 4---6t

B. DARLINGTON has removed his Hardware store from Market street, to the corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, in the house formerly occupied by Isaac Harris, where he invites his friends and customers to call.
may 8.--1m.

STEAM REFINED SUGAR.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS have just received a few barrels of single and double refined Loaf Sugar, which they offer for sale by the barrel or larger quantity.
May 8.---1m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. EVIDENCE of the Truth of the Christian Religion; derived from the literal fulfilment of Prophesy; particularly as illustrated by the History of the Jews, and by the Discoveries of Recent Travelers. By Rev. Alexander Keith.
2. The Natural History of Selborne. By Gilbert White.
3. A Description of Pitcairn's Island and its Inhabitants; with an authentic account of the mutiny of the ship Bounty, and of the subsequent fortunes of the mutineers; being No. 31 of the Family Library.
4. The elements of Mechanics, by James Renwick, L. L. D.
5. A Treatise on Shades and Shadows, and Linear Perspective By Charles Davies, Professor at West Point.
6. Romance and Reality, a Tale, by Miss Landon.—"Thus have I begun; and 'tis my hope to end successfully."—In two volumes.

For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh.
may 18—4t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of *Nimon & Cook*, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the firm, will present the same to Peter Nimon.

PETER NIMON,
ADAM COOK.

may 11, 1832.—3t*

250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR; received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
May 4, 1832.

HEMP SEED.

A QUANTITY of Superior Hemp Seed—for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
May 15—3t *Front street.*

REMOVAL.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, lately removed to the Corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, (opposite to the Exchange,) is now receiving, and offers for sale.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. H. Teas;
Rio and Havanna Coffee;
Loaf, Lump, white Havanna, and N. O. Sugars;
Plantation and Sugar-house Molasses;
Fresh Rice, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.;
Havanna, Spanish, Melee, and Common Segars;
Champagne and Cog. Brandy; Holland Gin;
Jamaica and N. Orleans Rum;
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Claret Wines, guaranteed pure as imported;
Philadelphia Glue;
Gum Shellac, Spirits Turpentine;
Richmond & Pittsburgh Manufactured Tobacco, assorted;
Madder, Camwood, Fustic, Camp. Logwood;
Sperm. Candles, and best Winter strained Oil;
Olive Oil, Wine Vinegar;
Alum, Coperas, Saltpetre;
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel;
300 Prime Attakapas Hides, &c. &c.
Comprising, in the whole, as well selected and general assortment of Groceries as any in the Market, on accommodating terms.
Pittsburgh, May 8, 1832.—2m

Book Binding,

IN all its various branches, neatly executed. Merchants' Account Books ruled to pattern, and Bound in a superior manner, by
D. M. HOGAN,
may 15.--3t. No. 73 Wood street.

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. March 27, 1832.—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, *Nos.* 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.
WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831---tf

New Hardware Store,

NO. 68, WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.---tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.
THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.---tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs, Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c.*, suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.
Pittsburgh, March 15—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
March 16—tf.

MERCHANTS, and men of business generally, will find it to their advantage to call at this office, and have their uncurrent paper exchanged. Every description of *Bank Note paper* received at reduced rates. The highest premium is, in all cases, paid for *Foreign and American Gold. Drafts and Notes of hand* collected. ☞GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Jan. 27.

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands.
Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.
JAMES S. BARNETT.
March 9, 1832.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,
NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

TOBACCO.

30 HHDS. New Leaf TOBACCO;
150,000 Common CIGARS.
For sale by M. ATWOOD,
April 20. No. 84 Front street

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE.—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
January 17.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice
Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25---tf *No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh.*

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.
M. ATWOOD,
March 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.
N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.---tf

40 HHDS. GERMAN POT CLAY, for Glass Makers--Just received and for sale by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
No 108 and 110 Second street.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.---tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.---tf At the Office B. U. S.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14---tf. 76 Front street.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.---tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4---tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.
N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

Patent Vice Manufactory.

A. LAMONT & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends, and the public generally, that having nearly completed their arrangements, including the erecting of a Steam Engine, they will be able to supply all orders for their Vices, at the shortest notice.

As they intend to make it a permanent business, and have no doubt of their manufactory being of great benefit to the country at large, they expect, by dealing on liberal terms, to meet with a share of public patronage.

All orders, directed to A. Lamont & Co., Allegheny town, or to John Irwin, Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.
A. LAMONT & CO.
Allegheny town, April 20.—tf.

☞The public are hereby warned, not to infringe on the patent rights of the subscribers, as in all cases the penalty, agreeably to law, will be strictly enforced. A. LAMONT & CO.

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Cerouns Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.
DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.---tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,
MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.
JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.
THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,
FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

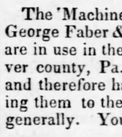
JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.
M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.



CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831---tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829---tf *Executors.*

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

MACHINE CARDS.

A COMPLETE Assortment, from the established Manufactory of James Smith & Co., Leicester, Mass., is offered for sale, *(at lower prices than ever sold in this city,)* by the subscribers, their sole Agents.
McKEE, CLARKE & CO.
April 24, 1832.---2m. 39 Water street.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,
AND
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No. 162 Liberty street,* (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Anisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ Monongahela Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches,* near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh,* where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, 1 Nine Passenger Coach; 1 light Dearborn, with falling top.
HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, a lad between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Trimming.
March 20, 1832.---tf

JOHN DALZELL & JOSIAH KING
Being associated in the Grocery and Commision Business, under the firm of

JOHN DALZELL & CO.

AT NUMBER 170, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, invite the influence and patronage of their respective friends and the public to their present large and various stock, consisting in part of

80 Packages Fresh Imperial, G. P. Y. H. and Souchong Teas;
150 Bags Rio and Java Coffee;
25 do. Pepper and Alspice;
8 Hhds. Lump and Loaf Sugar;
10 Boxes Havanna do.;
50 Casks Salt Petre;
100 Kegs Rock and Rifle Powder;
4,000 Lbs. Spanish Sole Leather;
200,000 do. Bacon, Pittsburgh cured;

Which, with the minor articles of Groceries—Iron, Nails, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, and all other Pittsburgh manufactured goods—render the whole well deserving the attention of Merchants and others visiting this market for supplies.

Their Store and Ware Rooms, being commodious and eligibly situated for the purpose, they will always give prompt attention to the *Storage, Transit, or Sale on Commission,* at moderate charges, of any Merchandise or Produce entrusted to their care.

ALSO,

Just Landing, and for Sale, as above,

500 barrels and half barrels No. 2 Mackerel;
150 barrels Tanners' Oil;
10 hogsheads Sperm. Oil;
12 do. Cod Fish;
60 do. New Orleans Sugar;
75 casks New Orleans Molasses;
200M Kentucky Segars.

Flour and Whiskey always bought and sold. Also, on hand, a large stock of every description of foreign WINES & SPIRITS, warranted pure: in original casks, or put up to order.
March 6, 1832.---tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
May 9 1832.—tf

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at per three cent disconnt. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet.
September 20

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.---tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL.
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,
MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.
SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
May 4, 1832---tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.
M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

MACHINE CARDS.

ON hand, and for sale, at the lowest market price, a good assortment of Machine Cards, from the factory of John A. Smith, Leicester, Massachusetts. Messrs. William Bell & Co., having given up their agency for that factory, their former customers for cards are respectfully invited to call on me for the article. C. CURTIS,
Corner of Third and Wood streets.
March 16, 1832.—4m